UTAH CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEMILITARIZATION DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 2001 - 6:30 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BUILDING

MINUTES

Members Present:

BAUER, Dan	Tooele County
BENNETT, John	SAC
DOWNS, Dennis	DEQ
HULLINGER, Sid	Tooele County
KIM, Deborah	U of U
SILCOX, Dr. Geoff	U of U
WHITE, Beverly	Tooele County
WHITE, Gene	Tooele County Commission
WINTERS, Suzanne	State Science Advisor

Guests Present:

BILLS, Ray	TOCDF
BITTNER, Chris	DEQ
CALDWELL, Monte	PMCD-TOCDF
CAPLAN, Allan	PMNSCM
ELKINGTON, Tonya	Citizen
ENTZ, Ron	TOCDF
GRAY, Martin	UDEQ
GRENIER, Roger	TOCD
HENDRICKS, Jim	PMCD-TOCDF
HUFF, Susan	DCD Public Affairs
JACKSON, David	Citizen
JOHNSON, Susanna	Sec. CAC
JONES, Donald H.	CAMDS
KURKJY, Tom	EG&G
LeMONS, Kerry	Citizen
MADDEN, Tim	Tooele Outreach Office
MADDOX, Jack	EG&G
McCLATCHEY, Sean	Citizen
MESESAN, Mark	EG&G
NORRIS, Ken	Mellor Engineering
OLIVER, Harold	DCD
OWENS, Douglas	Parsons Behle & Latimer
PARSLEY, Barbara	DCD
PATE, Col. Ed	DCD
TAYLOR, Warren	PMNSCM
VAN NOY, Heidi	CAMDS
WARBY, Clint	Tooele Outreach

WELCOME/MINUTES - Dr. Suzanne Winters

Suzanne Winters, Chair of the Citizens' Advisory Commission, called the meeting to order and welcomed all those in attendance. Dennis Downs moved to approve the March 22, 2001 minutes as written. Geoff Silcox seconded the motion; the motion carried.

FOLLOW-UP ITEMS:

Roger Grenier's questions regarding an incident with the Super Critical Water Oxidation 360 hour performance test were answered in written form by Joe Novad from the ACWA program. (Attachment 1)

CAMDS STATUS - Donald Jones

Don Jones, Director of CAMDS, updated the CAC on projects on which CAMDS has been working.

- The GB sampling program is complete. CAMDS extracted samples from 12 GB Ton Containers and sent the samples to the laboratory. The analysis of the samples and completion of the report is due on June 1st.

- The VX sampling project will begin on May 29.

- CAMDS had been working on the ACWA Continuous Steam Treater (CST) Demonstration Test. The CST system is designed to achieve 5X conditions for plant agent contaminated dunnage (wood), spent carbon, and DPE (Disposable Protective Ensemble) suits. This is achieved with an alternative technology to "baseline" incineration, using induction heating and steam reformation to destroy agent. CAMDS had completed 273 hours of the 500 carbon, wood, DPE mixed feed test when they had trouble with the equipment. The process had to be shut down to modify the equipment. The modification is complete and CAMDS has again begun to re-install the equipment. Testing will resume in June 2001.

- CAMDS has also been working on the Projectile Drain and Washout (PDW). This project tests a washout system to clean 4.2-inch mustard-filled mortar projectiles using pressurized water. The washout test will determine the safest and most cost-effective method for penetrating a round, controlling off gas and liquid spray, opening the agent cavity to washout, draining liquid agent, soaking the round as needed and washing agent from the interior of the round with pressurized water. The washout demonstration will begin July 2001.

Questions
Suzanne Winters: We have previously had a number of questions regarding the mercury and other metal analysis. Can you give us any more information on the analysis of these metals?
Don Jones: The samples have been sent and it would premature to say anything before we get all of the information back from the laboratory. We do know that the first sample sent out was definitely high in mercury.
Geoff Silcox: Are you sampling in different locations in the tons?
Don Jones: We tip the ton and take a probe right down into the bottom where the sludge would gather and that is where we get the sample.
Suzanne Winters: If I recall you are not only validating the presence of the mercury but also validating

a test that predicts the mercury. Is that right?
Don Jones: It is a PINS test that actually shows that there is mercury in there. It is very preliminary at this point in time.
Monte Caldwell: We did a PINS (Portable Isotopic Neutron Spectrosopy) test on a lot of 400 plus tons. This particular lot has a potential problem with mercury. The PINS test showed that 42% of the tons had mercury. PINS testing only shows if it is above or below 1000 parts per million. CAMDS took 10 samples and seven were above 1000 parts per million and three were below 1000 parts per million. By sending the analysis to the lab it will prove that the seven were above 1000 and three were below. It will confirm that 42% of that particular lot likely has a potential mercury problem. That lot has been isolated. It is the only one that has been found to date.
Sid Hullinger: What laboratory do you send it to?
Don Jones: We do a digest method on site and then send the sample to the Southern Trent Laboratories in Sacramento, California.

MMD -1 CANCELLATION & ASSOCIATED COSTS - **Allan Caplan**

Allan Caplan, Project Manager for the MMD 1, discussed the reasons for the cancellation of the MMD-1 and the recommendations of the Mitretek study regarding the remaining items in Igloo G.

Cancellation of the MMD-1
The MMD1 was the first system under development by the non-stockpile program. It was envisioned to be part of a group of locally available systems to handle non-stockpile materiel. Included in this group were:

- The MMD-1 to handle exclusively non-explosive weaponry.
- The MMD-2 to handle stable but explosive weaponry.
- The EDS for unstable explosive weaponry.

The MMD-1 was used as a test to gather information about the chemistry, mechanical properties and handling of non-stockpile materiel. Information learned during the design phase was incorporated into the designs in the Pine Bluff and Aberdeen facilities.

The MMD-1 test developed as expected. It was slower and not quite as efficient but still acceptable. The testing continued on the MMD-1 as long as the Army was able to gain any valuable information.

The design on the MMD-2 proceeded according to plan but became too large and complex to efficiently carry out its mission. The MMD-2 program was canceled three years ago.

The EDS system exceeded expectations in addressing an "emergency" find of 6 bomblets at Rocky Mountain arsenal. The EDS was being tested in England and successfully completed operations with

recovered phosgene rounds, mustard rounds and GB rounds. The test of the EDS was quickly accelerated before the MMD-1 in agent operations. The Army made the decision that the MMD-1 was no longer a valid course to continue testing. The decision was based on the success of the EDS as well as the slow progress of the MMD-1 .

MMD-1 closure is currently taking place at Dugway Proving Ground. There will be two reports issued detailing the accomplishments and what was learned with the MMD 1. Closure will be complete by the end of the May.

Remaining Items in Igloo G

There are 146 non-stockpile items, of which 34 were to be destroyed during the testing of the MMD-1, currently in Igloo G on Dugway Proving Grounds. The 34 represented all of the items required to prove out the system and answer test questions.

The Army is currently studying several options to dispose of some of the items in Igloo G. There will be discussions with the State of Utah as to what would be most favorable. Among the alternatives being considered are the EDS 1-2 and EDS 2-1. If this becomes the chosen alternative, the Army will request a permit. Once the permit is granted the EDS(s) will be moved to the proper location to begin destruction operations.

Congress mandated that no non-stockpile items were to be processed in stockpile facilities. In 1999 Congress removed the mandate with some stipulations. The major stipulation is that it has to have approval from the state.

The Army commissioned Mitretek to look at the technical and financial aspects of disposing non-stockpile materiel in stockpile facilities and make recommendations. Mitretek has issued a report currently in review by the Army. Mitretek is recommending that the vast majority of items in Igloo G be handled between TOCDF and CAMDS. The notable exception would be five small vials of EA 1699. Mitretek recommends that the vials be taken to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Questions

Deborah Kim: What does Aberdeen have that we don't have?
Allan Caplan: The reason for sending them there is for testing as opposed for destruction.
Geoff Silcox: Could you briefly describe the EDS system.
Allan Caplan: The EDS was originally conceived as a system for the nightmare when a round is dug up in a public arena. The round is likely too unstable to take to other systems and other systems are not acceptable because of the proximity of the buildings.

The EDS is a containment vessel. The round is placed into that containment vessel and is surrounded

with a linear shaped charge. The charge is then ignited and and pops the round open. In addition to the linear shaped charge, another charge acts as a hammer, and if it hits the explosive hard enough, it would explode. At this point, the chemical has been exposed and the explosive has been detonated. Through an anti-agent method, the chemicals are neutralized. The EDS was extremely successful in England and in the Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado. It is much smaller and less complex than other systems and much easier to transport.

SENATE HEARING/SCHEDULE CONCERNS - **Jim Hendricks**

The United States Senate Sub-Committee on Defense Appropriations was held on April 25, 2001. Senators from Alabama, Kentucky, Hawaii and Alaska were present at the hearing. The hearing was conducted in two sections with two separate panels. Panel I (Army Panel) consisted of: Joseph Westphal, Acting Secretary of the Army, James Bacon, Program Manager, Program Manager Chemical Demilitarization and Michael Parker, Program Manager, Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment. Panel II was a non-Army panel which consisted of; Russell Salter, FEMA, Craig Williams, CWWG, James Henderson, Calhoun County Commissioner and two members of a citizen group.

An opening statement was made by Sen. Stephens from Alaska, Acting Secretary Westphal gave a brief report on the program status. A series of questions and answers were directed to Mr. Bacon and Mr. Parker. The questions included:

- Cost growth of programs
- Regulatory issues
- Alternative Technologies
- Closure at JACADS
- Treaty compliance
- Stockpile stability
- Technical decisions on Pueblo and Blue Grass
- Overall program schedule

During the second panel, Mr. Salter discussed the status of CSEPP and the recent evaluation of preparedness status at various stockpile locations. Craig Williams was very critical of the program. The criticism was based on a "secret document" which is the Operation Schedule Task Force 2000 Report. CWWG made claims that the report stated TOCDF will still be processing in 2010. That date did not come from the report but was based solely on an analysis by CWWG. The report analysis was based on the JACADS experience and not the updated TOCDF experience.

TOCDF has experienced challenges and there will be more. TOCDF will soon be experiencing agent changeovers. This is a process that TOCDF has not yet experienced but will take the lessons learned

from JACADS and apply them to make it an efficient process. Additionally, metals were unexpectedly found in agent and that has been a challenge. TOCDF is continuing to work toward a 2004 completion of the stockpile.

Questions

Bev White: Where did CWWG come up with those dates?

Jim Hendricks: They took the information in the report and applied the information from JACADS, and came up with a date somewhere between 2006 and 2010. But they did not consider that TOCDF has full multiple processing capabilities. At JACADS, if there was a problem with the rocket shear machine the facility would shut down immediately until the machine was fixed. At TOCDF, if there is a problem with the rocket shear machine, we continue processing other items. The multiple processing lines were never taken into consideration.

Deborah Kim: Were all of the people in the second panel from Alabama? Was the panel convened to address their concerns?

Jim Hendricks: The panel was convened to deal with question of incineration at Anniston. The other question was the status of ACWA, Blue Grass and Pueblo and how the Army is going to meet treaty deadlines at those locations.

Suzanne Winters: How were things resolved at the hearings? Is there likely to be a resolve of the two analyses?

Jim Hindricks: I do not know if there is a process to try and get the parties together to try and get it resolved.

Deborah Kim: I do know that the medical community in Anniston is working very hard to get ready and overcoming some big hurdles to do that.

Suzanne Winters: What do you anticipate the impact of operating at the reduced feed rate will be?

Jim Hendricks: At the moment, we are tracking a daily report and a weekly report. Right now, we are about 150 days behind the target of where we should be. We are planning to do demonstrations and are optimistic that some of that time will be recovered as a result of the feed rate demonstration test.

Sid Hullinger: What is the treaty deadline?

Jim Hendricks: 2007.

Geoff Silcox: When is the demonstration test?

Jim Hendricks: It is scheduled at the latter part of June.

Suzanne Winters: Given the level of concern that has been expressed by the media, do you know of any potential concerns of moving forward at Anniston?

Jim Hendricks: I do not feel competent to answer that. I can have someone from headquarters come to a CAC meeting and address that.

Suzanne Winters: I was just curious.

DSHW BOARD REVIEW - Dennis Downs

At the last CAC it was discussed to have tutorials or educational type material presented at the CAC meetings. The first of the these is an overview of the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board process. Dennis Downs, Director of the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, gave the overview of the DSHW Control Board. DSHW is one of six divisions in the Department of Environmental Quality. Each of the six divisions has a Board, appointed by the Governor, and are the legal authority by which these programs operate. The members of the Boards are appointed for a four year term, although frequently a Board member serves two terms. The Board meets once a month. The members of the DSHW Control Board include:

- Representative from county government
- Representative from municipal government
- Representative of local health departments
- Registered professional engineer
- Representative of fuels and manufacturing industry
- Representative of the mining industry
- Representative of the solid waste and non hazardous solid waste industry
- Representative of the hazardous waste industry
- Representative of organized environmental interests
- Three representing the general public
- The executive director of the Department of Environmental Quality
- Executive Secretary - Dennis Downs serves as the Board Executive Secretary and signs the permits, enforcement actions or compliance agreements because it is the Board that has the authority.

The state RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) is the federal, Solid and Hazardous Waste Act The law says that the states will have equivalent laws and equivalent resources and run the program in lieu of the federal EPA. The DSHW Control Board has the authority to operate the hazardous and solid waste programs within the state. The Federal EPA has an oversight role on the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

The non-hazardous solid waste programs that the Board deals with are:

- Disposal facilities
- Municipal sanitary land fills
- Non hazardous industrial waste sites
- Any kind of facility that disposes of solid waste
- The used oil program - In the year 2000 there was 369,000 gallons of do-it- yourself used oil recycled through this program. That does not include the oil that is changed at the "Jiffy Lube"

types of places.
- Waste tire program - Since 1992 through fiscal 2000, there have been 164,000 tons (approximately 14 million tires) of tires recycled in Utah.
- Pollution prevention program
- Provide assistance to local government and local health departments

The Board deals with over 1200 Utah businesses that generate regulated quantities of hazardous waste. Some of those are:
- Dry cleaners
- Universities
- Oil refineries
- Mining operations
- Electroplating firms
- Chemical companies
- Any company that uses cleaning solvents

There are also several hazardous waste companies:
- Safety Kleen
- Aragonite
- Grassy Mountain Landfill
- Envirocare Landfill
- TOCDF

The federal facilities that the DSHW Board deals with include:
- Defense Depot in Ogden - DDO is closed but DSHW is still working with them on cleanup.
- Dugway Proving Ground
- Hill Air Force Base
- Tooele Army Depot - North Area
- Deseret Chemical Depot
- Utah Test and Training Range

When the Executive Secretary issues or denies a permit for a solid or hazardous waste facility, the first level of appeal is the Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board. Hearings are held to make a determination to uphold the decision or to reverse the decision. It is the same with compliance activities. If the Board upholds the decision further action may be taken to the Utah Court of Appeals or a law suit may be filed. Presently, there are several appeals before the Board dealing with decisions that DSHW made on permitting issues and modifications at the facilities.

Questions

Sid Hullinger: Can you give us an example of the kind of appeals that are before the Board now that relate to TOCDF?
Dennis Downs: The Chemical Weapons Working Group (CWWG) and the Sierra Club have filed appeals to have the facility shut down. That appeal is based on a number of things. They think we have made improper decisions about the operation of the facility and its safety. They believe that we have made some improper classification on modifications of the permit. The status of the most current appeal is that the Army has filed a motion to dismiss some of the allegations. That motion to dismiss will be heard on June 14 before the Board.
Sid Hullinger: Is this the same group that went to federal court?
Dennis Downs: Yes. They have appealed to the Board on a number of occasions and have gone to court a number of times. So far, the decisions of the Executive Secretary have been upheld in all of the cases.
Suzanne Winters: What is the status of the issue with the barrels found out by I-15?
Dennis Downs: That was never before the Board. It was raised as a concern but no enforcement action was taken. Our determination was that the materials were being safely handled.
Mark Mesesan: How do you become a Board member?
Dennis Downs: If a person fits in one of the categories, they may apply directly to the Governor's Office. If anyone is interested, they usually bring a resume into me and we submit it to the Governor's office. After the Governor makes the nomination, it must be ratified by the State Senate. Right now, the Governor is considering some re-appointments and there are three Board members who are going off. Also by statute, the Board is supposed to be equal between Republicans and Democrats.

STOCKPILE REPORT - Col. Ed Pate

Col. Ed Pate briefed the CAC on the stockpile at DCD. The last of 679,048 non-energetic 105MM projectiles were shipped to TCODF. That was the largest number of items in the inventory. DCD expects to ship the last of the energetic 105MM projectiles by the end of the month. 425 mustard tons were re-warehoused into igloos. 25% of the mustard stockpile is now stored in igloos.

The Commanders from all of the other sites visited DCD for a Commanders Conference during the first week of May. The last Commanders Conference was held at Umatilla. This gave the Commanders a chance to visit a facility under construction. Their visit to TOCDF gave them a chance to visit a facility that is in full operation.

There was one vapor leak at TOCDF and two liquid leaks at DCD during the past two months.

On June 26, 2001 there will be a change of command at Deseret Chemical Depot. Col. Pete Cooper will become the Commander at DCD. Col. Pate will be moving to Washington D.C. to work in the Department of Energy headquarters. He will be the Army representative on the Nuclear Stockpile

Certification Program.

PROGRAM STATUS - Monte Caldwell

Monte Caldwell presented the program status update.

Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Maryland
- The construction is 27% complete.
- There is concrete placement in the Chem Demil Equipment Room.

Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Alabama
- The construction is 99% complete
- Full construction demobilization targeted for late summer or early fall 2001
- Construction completion ceremony scheduled for June 8, 2001

Blue Grass Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Kentucky
- Schedules and spending plans are being developed for baseline incineration. Preliminary RCRA/EIS design and air permit applications are being prepared.
- Preliminary draft EIS is scheduled for completion October 31, 2001.
- Funding efforts are delaying work on design and permitting actions.

Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS)
- Processing miscellaneous waste, including halogenated plastics
- DFS is shut down for Charcoal Micronization System activities. (TOCDF is very interested in this process because they have a lot of charcoal)
- Class 3 RCRA permit modification is being sought to allow used DPE suits to be fed into the MPF without first removing them from plastic bags.

Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Indiana
- The design is 85% complete, construction is 12% complete
- Integrated Super Critical Water Oxidation program. That is the equipment of choice at the present.

Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Arkansas
- Construction is 48% complete
- All structures are up with walls and roofing
- An agreement has been reached to integrate construction with advanced start of systemization. As construction is finished on parts of the building it can be turned over for systemization. That will cut some time off of the schedule.

Pueblo Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Colorado
- The CAC members were briefed on the ACWA and PMCD technologies
- DEIS was released on May 11, 2001

Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility - Oregon
- Construction is 92% complete
- There are negotiations set to begin for resolution of construction claims. There are claims that construction was done beyond the baseline construction contract.

Members of the Arkansas Citizens' Advisory Commission have expressed a desire to visit TOCDF and are planning to come in July.

Questions
Sid Hullinger: I am fully confident that TOCDF will be finished by the year 2007, but what about the other facilities?
Monte Caldwell: I can't answer the for the program but I know that they are working very hard to meet the deadline.
Suzanne Winters: What is the time frame for decision on Blue Grass and Pueblo?
Monte Caldwell: It is supposed be at end of this fiscal year. Pueblo will probably be chosen before Blue Grass.

PLANT STATUS - Tom Kurkjy

Tom Kurkjy briefed the CAC on the current status at TOCDF (Attachment 2) and reviewed several Action Level 3 incidents that have occurred at the facility.

EG&G has submitted a Class 2 permit modification to the state to allow for the processing of mercury residue in the tons. The public meeting for the Class 2 is May 16 at the Tooele Outreach Office. During the metals demonstration test, TOCDF will spike metals at levels approaching levels allowed by the new the MACT rule (Maximum Achievable Control Technology). EPA has performed risk assessments at those levels. Three successful test runs are required to consider the tests a success. The tests will be run on three days toward the end of June. The class 3 Mod for this test was submitted in late February.

ACTION LEVEL 3
Fire on Rocket Shear Machine (RSM)
On April 2, 2001, there was a fire on the Rocket Shear Machine (RSM). A gelled rocket was being processed in the DFS and the lower tipping gate would not completely close. The chute sprays were activated in an attempt to clear the debris that was causing the gate not to close. The RSM continued to

cut sections of the rocket. Those sections contain agent and were on the upper feed gate. Due to the tipping gate not closing all the way, hot gases from the kiln entered the chute and caused residual material in the chute to ignite. Fire spread to the rocket sections on the upper gate and ignited the rocket section still in the RSM.

Corrective Actions

TOCDF has taken corrective actions by installing an interlock to prevent the RSM from continuing to operate if the lower tipping gate has not closed. In addition, the time interval has been decreased for upper feed gate spray activation from 3 minutes to 1.5 minutes. The hydroblaster sprays have been activated after every 10 rockets to clear any potential debris. TOCDF is evaluating operating the DFS at a lower pressure to prevent the gases from coming up the chute from the furnace into the chute.

Confirmed Agent GB in Cotton Goods Storage Room

On April 19, 2001, there was an ACAMS alarm at 0.82 TWA in the Cotton Goods room. The ACAMS was in alarm for one cycle. The ACAMS strip chart showed evidence of unidentified interferent. The DAAMS confirmed agent so the cotton goods were placed in 14 plastic bags and moved to the Toxic Maintenance Area for monitoring. Initial monitoring showed that 8 of 14 bags had evidence of an unidentified interferent. Subsequent monitoring of all 14 bags resulted in all readings below the reportable level without evidence of an inerferent. The source of the interferent was probably from hydraulic fluid or sump pump maintenance activity.

Corrective Actions

There is now a requirement that all entrants be monitored even though they were never in an agent atmosphere above the reportable level of 0.2 TWA. Procedures are in place it identify and minimize the presence of potential interferents in the facility.

Fuel Oil Spill at Chemical Assessment Laboratory

On April 20, 2001, a leak was discovered on the emergency generator fuel oil line filter. Approximately 10-15 gallons of fuel oil spilled. EG&G maintenance personnel stopped the leak and the EG&G HAZMAT team and DCD fire department responded. The spill was cleaned up using absorbent materials. Contaminated soil and asphalt were removed. A bad gasket was found on the fuel oil filter unit.

Corrective Actions

Replacement of the filter unit and the gasket has been added to the preventative maintenance procedure.

Slag Pit Fires

There have been several slag pit fires the past six months.

- 12/5/00 - Slag gate failed to close completely due to low hydraulic fluid level. Equipment damage estimated at $650.
- 12/8/00 - Slag gate failed to completely close, allowing small amount of slag to fall on the floor. There was no damage.
- 3/13/01 - Slag gate failed to close due to faulty hydraulic booster and cylinder. Equipment damage estimated at $8,000
- 4/18/01 - Molten slag surged over splash guard allowing small amount of slag to land on the floor. Equipment damage estimated at $135.
- 5/5/01 - Slag solidified in splash guard seal pipe. When attempting to tap (drill) slag, pipe pushed through shield allowing small amount of slag to land on floor. Equipment damage estimated at $130.

Corrective Actions

- Procedure modified to require verifying hydraulic fluid levels prior to tapping slag.
- Hydraulic system rebuilt and pressure guages installed, procedure modified to require pressure testing of system.
- Cone plug installed on drill bit to provide secondary method of flow closure.
- Redesign splash guard to provide better containment.
- Pipe is being welded to splash guard.
- Installing directional spout into the slag drum.

TOCDF Environmental Compliance Self - Assessment Program

TOCDF's goal is to have 100% compliance. The Self-Assessment program emphasizes continuous improvement in many areas. TOCDF has made improvements on reducing the number of non-compliance items identified by DSHW and those that are self reported. Mr. Kurkjy reviewed a chart that gave the Notice of Violation Statistics (Attachment 3)

Questions

Suzanne Winters: Wasn't it a feed gate problem that caused the release on the May 8, 2000 incident?
Tom Kurkjy: That is right.
Suzanne Winters: I thought there were some changes made to prevent clogging in the feed gate.
Tom Kurkjy: It was the high pressure sprays that we attempted to use. After the fire was out and the gate still was open, they ran the sprays for an extended period of time and the problem cleared. That is why we have gone to the corrective action of running the sprays every 10 rockets.
Sid Hullinger: I asked questions about that in the February meeting and I was assured that it worked and every thing was great. Obviously, you still have got some problems. Do you think that you have it corrected now?
Tom Kurkjy: We feel that this more frequent cycling with hydroblaster spray after every 10 rockets is going to prevent this from happening again. We haven't seen a problem since the fire relating to the

tipping gate.
Geoff Silcox: How often where you operating the sprays before?
Tom Kurkjy: It was as needed.
Deborah Kim: Have you ever figured out why the gate doesn't close?
Tom Kurkjy: It is debris.
Monte Caldwell: The debris slowly builds up on the wall in the chute. It is materials that have been burning and it slowly builds up. It is not a piece of rocket.
Deborah Kim: Is this a design that will be problematic with other facilities that are being built? Or is it just unique to us?
Tom Kurkjy: As we do lessons learned and put in changes, they are passed on to the other facilities. The other facilities will also have problems with gelled rockets. JACADS did not have any gelled rockets.

DSHW UPDATE - Marty Gray

Permit Modifications
Marty Gray reviewed a list of current permit modification requests from TOCDF and CAMDS (Attachment 4). There are currently two permit modification that are open to public comment. One modification will give TOCDF a procedure to deal with the tons that have mercury sludge. There are currently two tons sitting in the plant that have high mercury sludge. Rather than try to incinerate the mercury, the modification allows the sludge to be cleaned from the ton and the agent in the sludge to be decontaminated. It also provides for analytical procedures. The public comment period ends June 19. The other modification permit open for comment is the LIC metals feed rate.

Weteye Processing
The facility has been given Temporary Authorization to store weteye bombs while samples are taken.

ACWA Testing
DSHW had anticipated the Treatability Study Quantity Variance would be approved. However, there was an improper Notice for Approval so the DSHW Control Board could not take action. A teleconference has been scheduled on May 18 to take action on the variance request so that the testing can begin in June.

Non-Stockpile Update
There had been a problem during the processing of containers in the Rapid Response System(RRS) at Dugway. The problems have been worked out and DSHW will soon give Dugway approval to process the last of the containers. The RRS will begin closure as soon as the containers are processed. Closure will take a month. The MMD-1 closure is completed and DSHW is reviewing the data.

Questions
Geoff Silcox: What is the concentration of mercury in the sludge? Is it significant?
Marty Gray: No. There is mercury in samples that have been taken from the agent that is not down in the sludge layer, but it is not significant.
Sid Hullinger: What happens to the mercury when the decontamination is complete?
Marty Gray: The EPA's hazardous waste rules have Land Disposal Restrictions. For high mercury containing waste, there are specific treatments. It is supposed to be disposed of by recycling. I do not think that it will happen.

SELECTION OF "TUTORIALS" - Suzanne Winters

Suzanne Winters reviewed a list of topics that have been identified by DCD as potential subjects for tutorials (Attachment 5) to be presented at future CAC meetings. After discussion it was decided that the next tutorial will be the Different Levels of Emergencies at the August meeting.

CITIZEN CONCERNS

Roger Grenier read a statement regarding concerns of potential mercury emissions from contaminated agent in some of the lots of GB ton containers (Attachment 6). Suzanne Winters thanked Mr. Grenier for his concerns.

SCHEDULE OF NEXT MEETING

The next CAC meeting will be held at the town park in Ophir on July 19, 2001. The meeting will begin at 4:00 p.m. A barbeque will follow.

On Wednesday August 22, 2001 there will be a presentation by John Paling at the Tooele Outreach office. This will be in conjunction with CSEPP Awareness Week. The meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m.

ADJOURN

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.